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I N D E X

PRESENTATION

Starting with the Report submitted to the Fifth Meeting of the Board, activities developed during the year were grouped under the headings corresponding to the different coordinating and executing areas into which CELADE is divided. Up to last year a separate Report on the activities of the Sub-Centre was also submitted. In order to avoid duplication and with the purpose of reducing the volume of documentation presented to the Board, an effort has been made in this occasion to combine in a single report the main activities developed both at the Santiago Headquarters as well as at the Sub-Centre in San Jose.

With the same idea of reducing the volume of documentation, the information included here regarding projects already underway in 1972 has been limited as much as possible, to a description of the activities carried out during the period of reporting. No attempt has been made to give details as to origin, objectives and work previously carried out. In some cases, therefore, in order to have a complete picture regarding a given project, reference would have to be made to Work Programmes and Report of Activities submitted to previous meetings of the Board.

I. TRAINING

During 1972, CELADE's teaching activities once more covered the Regular Programme, National Courses in Demography, and participation in Courses organized by other institutions.

1. Regular Training Programme

Particular mention should be made of the transfer, as from 1972, of the Basic Course to the San Jose Sub-Centre, after having operated at Santiago Headquarters during fourteen consecutive years. The aim of this transfer was, principally, a) to promote a greater participation in this course of the Central American and Caribbean countries, and b) to provide the structural basis for the operation in Santiago of a new programme of studies at a higher level.

The Basic Course, with a duration of ten months, was inaugurated in 1972 with a total of 22 fellows from 13 countries of the region. Of these fellows, 7 were sponsored by university centres and 6 by statistical bureaus. In addition, the majority of these fellows (20) had university degrees or, at least, over three years of studies at that level.

The attention of the Course required from the teaching staff 611 hours of teaching, including theoretical classes and laboratories. In addition, during the two final months of the Course, the students prepared a monograph, as part of the training programme, with the assistance of the Centre's professors and researchers. The principal topics covered by the above-mentioned final research papers were as follows: sources of demographic data (4), mortality (4), migration (3), demographic aspects of manpower (5) and population projections (1); for further information, see Appendix 1 of this document.

The Advanced Course was given for the last time at Santiago Headquarters during 1972, with a view to recommencing it at San Jose in 1974. It was initiated with the participation of 12 students, among whom were 3 graduates from Intensive Courses given in Brazil, Cuba and Costa Rica. A good indicator of the training level achieved in the Intensive Courses is the fact that these 3 fellows completed the Advanced Course successfully and were able to compete sometimes even with an advantage over them, with their fellow students who

had taken the Basic Course in Santiago. The development of the Course covered 216 hours of formal classes and the preparation of two research reports. Those meriting a favourable rating are shown in Appendix 1 of the present document.

The Specialization Course, programme of twelve months duration aimed especially at Advanced Course graduates who have subsequently shown ability in their professional performance, received 3 fellows during 1972, with university training in mathematics, sociology and economics, respectively. A fourth fellow finished his period of training, initiated in 1971, during that year. All of them participated both in teaching activities and in research projects carried out by the Centre. The principal reports prepared by them are also shown in Appendix 1.

With regard to monographs prepared by fellows, it should be mentioned that these are largely based on other research activities carried out at CELADE, which to a certain extent become enriched by these contributions, and which, if they so merit it, are published under Series C.

Mention has already been made of the fact that the discontinuance of the Basic and Advanced Courses at Santiago Headquarters is aimed, among other purposes, at the structuring in Santiago of a new programme, of an interdisciplinary nature, tending to situate demographic phenomena within their economic and social context. In addition, the professional experience of persons who have graduated from CELADE so far made evident the desirability of granting an academic degree or a professional title at the university level. Thus a solution was sought through programmes carried out jointly with university departments, an agreement being reached with the Department of Economics (Western Area), of the University of Chile to carry out, as from 1973, a "Programme of Studies for the Master of Economics Degree with Specialization in Demography".

During 1972, actions making possible this initiative were advanced and a booklet circulated containing ample information about the Programme, its background and objectives, the curriculum contemplated and, particularly, the content of courses in the Area of Demography. Likewise, correspondence was established with a group of professionals who, because of their previous training in economics, might be interested in the new Programme.

2. National Courses in Demography

In 1972, CELADE participated both in the organization and development of a National Intensive Course in Demography carried out by the Institute of Economics of the Universidad de Oriente, in Santiago, Cuba, from 6 August to 27 October. This Course, as also that developed in Havana during the previous year, had the financial support of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA). It was attended by 20 Cuban professionals, most of them economists, all of them attached to state or university institutions. The Centre provided 282 hours of teaching activities, out of a total approaching 400, and the respective bibliographic material.

On this occasion, a member of CELADE's teaching staff conducted, subsequent to his participation in the Course at Oriente, a Seminar on "Techniques for estimating fertility and mortality levels", at the Centro de Estudios Demográficos, Havana University.

3. Participation in courses organized by other institutions

Basically, the teaching collaboration of the Centre in such programme is dependent upon requests submitted by other international or national institutions. The present document will refer only to those seminars and/or courses in which CELADE's participation was significant in view of the nature of the subject treated and the number of teaching hours for which it was responsible. See Appendix 1, Table 3, for some data on other courses which are not mentioned here.

a) Participation in Santiago, Chile

As in previous years, the Centre was reponsible in 1972 for a total of 30 hours of classes in two courses of the Latin American Training Programme in Family Planning, sponsored by the Asociación Chilena de Protección de la Familia. These courses were attended by some 70 medical and paramedical professionals, from ministries of health, clinics, hospitals and other similar institutions of the countries of the region.

A CELADE expert once again gave 12 hours of classes of Introduction to Demography in the Course on Educational Statistics of the CIENES. This was attended by several professionals from the Ministries of Education of Latin America.

On the other hand, in 1972 CELADE collaborated with the University of Chile in a Course in Health and Population Dynamics, of an international nature, sponsored by the Department of Public Health and Social Medicine. Twenty-one professionals participated in this course, and CELADE contributed with 54 hours of classes.

b) Participation in San Jose, Costa Rica

CELADE's Sub-Centre at San Jose once again rendered assistance to the University of Costa Rica in 1972, by taking on the responsibility for several short courses in demography in the Department of Sciences of Man (Faculty of Sciences and Letters) and in the Centro de Estudios Sociales y de Población (CESPO). These courses treated Sociological Aspects of Demographic Development and Population Dynamics and Family Planning, respectively.

In addition, during that period, the Sub-Centre answered another request from the University of Costa Rica, by providing classes of Demography for Economists to a group of students from the Institute of Economics of the Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences.

c) Participation in other countries of the region

CELADE's participation was requested in 1972 in programme carried out in Colombia, the First International Course in Demography and Health, sponsored by the Panamerican Federation of Faculties of Medicine (FEPAFEM), and the Pontificia Universidad Javeriana of Bogota. Thirty-nine hours of classes were given by two experts from the Centre to 24 Latin American professionals, most of them physicians.

In addition, CELADE's teaching collaboration included a Course in Statistics for Planning, at the Superintendence of Development of the Northeast (Recife, Brazil), and a Course in Economics and Regional Planning, organized by the Department of Economics of the Universidad Nacional del Sur, in Bahía Blanca (Argentina).

Finally, in accordance with an agreement signed by the Faculty of Economic Sciences of the University of San Carlos (Guatemala) and the San Jose Sub-Centre, several professors from the latter were responsible for the Chair of Demography in the final year of that Faculty.

II. RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

A. Migration, urbanization and demographic aspects of economic and social development

This area groups those research projects and technical assistance activities in which interrelations between demographic and economic variables play a specially important part. The purpose of these projects is, on the one hand, to increase knowledge about these relations and, on the other, to prepare analytical tools which may serve in the preparation of national economic and social programmes. National planning units are increasingly using demographic data, especially in social sectorial planning and in urban and regional development planning. This increasing utilization of demographic data has led to an ever-increasing demand for studies and technical assistance in this area.

1. Population-economy interrelations: basic models and studies

Having completed the ILPES/CELADE project on Development Policies with Integration, CELADE continued carrying out studies in order to remedy, at least in part, the lack of sufficient knowledge about the most significant relations between demographic and economic variables, made evident during the application of an economic-demographic model included in the above-mentioned project. Thus, base studies are undertaken considering the influence of demographic variables on employment and on the formation of savings and, on the other hand, the effects of economic development on fertility. Fertility and female participation were considered preferentially at the urban-rural level. An important change has now been introduced by replacing the "territorial distribution" dimension by that of "social groups", through an operational definition conditionned by information available. It is thus possible to evaluate the impact of given development policies on the level of fertility and of female participation among the lower income groups.[1/]

1/ Fucaraccio, Angel, "Algunos efectos del desarrollo sobre la población", (second version, typewritten in December 1972).

Guidelines of these studies have coincided with projects promoted and conducted by ILO in this field, and this permitted the signing of an agreement with that international agency for the carrying out of a study, the implementation of which was begun at the end of 1972. This study is framed within the research project "Population and Employment", the objective of which is studying demographic and socioeconomic determinants of the participation of the population -especially of women- in the labour force in several Latin American countries during the past decade, and which will make use of census and survey data on employment and others. It is thus planned to prepare an assistance programme which will permit the requests for technical assistance to be answered methodically and opportunely.

The basic purpose of this research work is to produce studies and to gain useful experiences which will cover the needs of national programmes of economic and social development of countries in the region.

In this sense, assistance has already been rendered to the Instituto Nacional de Planificación of Peru. As was reported to the Board in its last session, the demographic sub-model prepared by CELADE was presented to that Institute in 1971, its adaptability to the development plan of Peru was discussed, and a programme of basic studies was prepared to provide data required in the application of the model. During a second mission carried out in July 1972, the model was programmed and put into operation with data from the country. As part of that mission, a technical report was prepared containing suggestions on procedures for the incorporation into the model of the principal aspects of the Peruvian National Plan, and which includes a chart of variables and interrelationships.2/

2. Studies of migration to metropolitan areas in Latin America

Activities in this field are divided into a) analysis of data gathered by surveys prior to 1971, and b) assistance to national institutions in the carrying out of new investigations.

Under data analysis, progress was made in the Lima monograph, a preliminary version being prepared of the following chapters: I. The Migratory Process; II. Differentials; IV. Motives for Migrating; V. Migration and Adjustment. In other aspects, there were practically no advances due to the impossibility of recruiting

2/ "Sugerencias de un modelo económico-demográfico para el Perú". (Typewritten).

at that time a qualified expert for the analysis planned. Only at the end of 1972 was it possible to put into motion, in view of the possibility of obtaining the transfer to Santiago of a Sociologist from the Sub-Centre at San Jose, an analysis programme which will be initiated in 1973. This programme includes the analysis of the Caracas survey, and subsequently, a comparative study which will gather results of the three surveys conducted by CELADE (Santiago, Lima, Caracas) and others carried out with similar objectives by other institutions in major cities (San Salvador, Monterrey, Mexico, Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Salvador and Bogota). The aim of the study is to establish the more important findings and, insofar as possible, to formulate a descriptive-explanatory model of the migratory process towards metropolitan areas in the region.

The second aspect mentioned refers to assistance rendered to national institutions. The two surveys in which CELADE has continued rendering assistance during 1972, already referred to in a previous report are the following: a) The Study of Migration to the Asunción area (Paraguay), carried out by the "Centro Paraguayo de Estudios Sociológicos"(CPES), under the sponsorship of the Technical Planning Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic, and b) Survey of Migration to the San Jose Metropolitan Area (Costa Rica), carried out by the "Centro de Estudios Sociales y de Población" (CESPO) of the University of Costa Rica.

The purpose of both surveys is to investigate the demographic, social, cultural, and economic characteristics of in-migrants and of the population as a whole, migratory patterns, determining factors of migration and assimilation of migrants; occupational mobility and its determining factors. Also included are some topics of particular interest to only one of the surveys, as for example, the attitudes of the population of Asunción towards emigration.

With regard to the Asunción survey, a mission was carried out in April-May and another in November. In the first one, the discussion focused mainly on important aspects of the sample design and problems deriving from the selection of a presumably limited number of cases to be obtained during the first round of surveys. During the second mission, the coding manual to be applied in the first stage, and an additional questionnaire for special cases in the second and third round of surveys were prepared. Field work was carried out in its totality during the second semester.

In connection with the San Jose Survey two reports were prepared,3/ one on the theoretical framework and the other on the specification of the variables required for the testing of hypotheses. Preliminary

3/ Alberts, Joop, "El marco teórico de la migración interna", San Jose, 1972. "Especificación de las variables necesarias para probar las hipótesis", San Jose, 1972.

questionnaires were also prepared for the three stages of the survey. On the occasion of a visit to Santiago by the Sub-Centre expert responsible for the project, all the documents prepared were discussed.

3. Studies on migration and economic development

The investigations of the previous Section which study the migratory phenomenon in a relatively limited sample of the population in metropolitan areas are being completed by other investigations which look into this phenomenon at the level of major politico-administrative divisions of the countries. One of these is the "Study of intercensal internal migration in Latin American countries" (EMAL), already referred to in the Work Programme 1972-1973 submitted to the Board in its previous session. It consists in a chronological analysis of relationships between changes in spatial distribution and variations in some economic indicators, during the past two or three decades. Census-type information is used. In this study different methodologies are applied for the purpose of determining the number of net migrants and migration rates, taking into account the kind and quality of available data. During 1972, and through the use of the computer, net migrations and the respective rates by sex and age groups in different periods, at the level of the major administrative divisions, were estimated for Chile, Mexico and Colombia. Data from Venezuela were also prepared for similar processing. Results of this study, in addition to their own value in the quantitative analysis of internal migration, will serve as the basis for the continuation of analyses of its economic determinants.

4. Study of Urban Growth in Latin America

This project, as the Board has previously been informed, includes the carrying out of demographic and demo-geographic studies on the growth of cities with a population of over 50 000 inhabitants, in seven countries of the region (Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela), its final objective being the preparation of population projections for these urban nuclei. Among other applications, its findings will serve as a basis for investment policies in urban development.

During 1972, the compilation of existing maps, data and studies at city level was continued. This work implied the carrying out of missions to Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Lima, Bogota, Caracas and Mexico. In addition to cartographic work, advances were made in the analysis of demographic data, studies were carried out about the "centrality" of cities, as also studies on physical growth

and density of cities. In addition, preliminary reports were prepared on "Physical growth of Brazilian cities and the environment" and on "Natural growth of the population of the cities of several countries". Information was also gathered, based principally on the concept of "distance", for a report on "The cities and the region".

5. Seminars

As part of the activities of the Working Group on Migration, of the Population and Development Commission of the Latin American Council for the Social Sciences (CLACSO), another meeting of the Group, in the form of a Seminar, was held in Santiago on 11-15 December of last year under the sponsorship of CELADE. Among the major objectives set forth was an attempt at establishing a theoretical framework which would include different sociological, economic and historical approaches, taking special account of relationships between migration and macroeconomic aspects of growth and factors of change linked to determinants of migratory movements. In addition, reports of specific studies being carried out in the countries were discussed. Participants in this Seminar were 17 experts from member institutions of CLACSO and a number of persons invited as observers.

Personnel from the area attended and presented a document[4/] to the Technical Seminar on Urbanization and Demographic Growth in Latin America held in Rio de Janeiro from 3 to 7 April, 1972. This event was sponsored by the Secretariat General of the Organization of American States, the Inter American Development Bank and the Instituto Brasileiro de Administracao Municipal (IBAM).

B. Fertility and Population Policies

1. Fertility

Activities during 1972 centered on the PECFAL-Rural comparative fertility surveys carried out during 1969 and 1970 in the rural and small urban areas of Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico and Peru. During that period a new project was begun, the Research and Training Seminars, known as SIEF. These utilize the PECFAL-Rural data, but try to extend that project beyond its original objectives. In addition, the data from previous fertility surveys, PECFAL-Urban, carried out in 1964-1965 in ten Latin American metropolitan areas, were organized to allow convenient tabulation by computer not only in CELADE but elsewhere. Finally, a field study was carried out as part of the Sector's teaching duties.

4/ "Algunas contribuciones al estudio de la urbanización en América Latina".

a) PECFAL-Rural

During 1972, the data tapes of Mexico and Peru were received, and as in the case of the other countries, submitted to a verification program in order to insure that the countries had successfully carried out the data consistency checks in the PECFAL-Rural Supervisory Manual.

At Costa Rica's request, a large set of basic tabulations were prepared utilizing a special computer program designed especially for this purpose.

Around the beginning of 1972, an abridged version of the "Statistical Package for the Statistical Sciences" (SPSS) was obtained and mounted on the University of Chile computer. This SPSS program, and a larger version obtained later in the year, allowed a different approach to be taken with the fertility data; it is no longer either necessary or expedient to develop, ad hoc, a basic set of tabulations which all researchers are obliged to use (as had been the situation earlier with the PECFAL-Urban data). The SPSS system permits each researcher to create new scales and indices, determine their adequacy, and obtain his own tabulations.

Various activities were undertaken in order to facilitate the use of information by researchers. In the first place, as the study includes more than 600 variables, a cross-classified alphabetical list was prepared to help those persons having no previous knowledge of the study. Second, since the code book is out of print, updating of a new version was begun, which will include the various changes made by each country and additional variables that have been developed in CELADE. Third, in order to allow the persons involved to decide rapidly whether the data serves their purposes, a set of comparative marginals for all women as well as for women currently married, was prepared; for each variable, it permits the direct comparison of the four countries.

During this period of data organization a member of the professional staff began an analysis involving the traditionalism concept. Much of the effort was concentrated in the developing of appropriate indices using factor analysis and Guttman scaling. The other research

begun took place within the first SIEF Seminar (see next subsection). In addition, three CELADE students took advantage of the opportunity to design their own investigations and associated tabulations.5/

b) Fertility Research and Training Seminars (SIEF)

Each of the SIEF Seminars, financially supported by the Canadian International Research Development Center, includes an invited expert who acts as director of the Seminar and two or three intermediate level analysts from Latin America as research fellows who receive training through collaboration with the expert. Each seminar is carried out during a period of six months, at the end of which the expert and associated researchers prepare one or more reports for publication. A total of four Seminars will be held, the first two directed by a social demographer who has previously worked on fertility data in Latin America. The second two will be directed by a demographer interested in formal data analysis. The first six month seminar began in September 1972.

The seminars' most important objectives are training and comparative research. With respect to the first objective, it was thought that a study as ample and full of possibilities as the PECFAL-Rural project ought to continue providing experience to individuals and institutions taking part in the original project, as well as to those not participating in it, in order to raise the general level of fertility analysis in the region. Instead of a short course on analytical methods using examples from the data, the research seminar approach is being tried in which the invited research fellows receive training through intensive work with an experienced researcher on a substantive research problem.

The second objective is the preparation of monographs and articles of a comparative nature using the PECFAL-Rural data. Many large scale projects tend to be inadequately analyzed, both in terms of the number of research papers produced and their quality. Since the only obligation of those taking part in the seminars is the preparation of research documents, it is expected that the SIEF Seminars will provide a structural solution to the problem of underutilized survey data.

5/ This information was used in the preparation of the following monographs:
"Incompatibilidad de roles y fecundidad utilizando datos de PECFAL-Rural".
"Anticoncepción, fecundidad y catolicismo en las áreas rurales y semi-urbanas de Colombia, 1969".
"Diferenciales femeninos de la edad al primer matrimonio en cuatro regiones rurales de América Latina (Colombia, Costa Rica, México y Perú)".

In practice, the first seminar, which began in September 1972 (and terminates in February 1973), has included not only the invited expert and the two research fellows but all the permanent professional personnel of the Fertility Sector and other persons such as CELADE students interested in fertility survey analysis.6/ The seminars have become a means of communication between these persons. A research assistant of the ELAS/CELADE Exchange Programme has also been taking part and has worked on a small analysis. More detailed information regarding the SIEF Seminars and an outline of the research may be found in the CELADE Boletín Informativo.7/

c) PECFAL-Urban

As in the case of PECFAL-Rural, efforts were made to organize the PECFAL-Urban data in a manner which would facilitate people to make use of the data. To achieve this, a data tape which had been prepared for CELADE was obtained from the University of Chicago; a new code book in Spanish was prepared for that data tape and a set of marginals developed. This material will be published by CELADE in a Manual for Users.

Taking advantage of the CELADE computer programs for tabulating the PECFAL-Urban data tape, a number of students prepared documents using the data.8/

As part of the ELAS/CELADE Programme, a member of ELAS began working on the PECFAL-Urban data in cooperation with CELADE. In order to make his work easier, the PECFAL-Urban data was prepared for tabulation utilizing the SPSS system of computer programs.

6/ The work done by the permanent professional staff of CELADE and the CELADE students was supported by the Population Council.

7/ Latin American Demographic Centre, Boletín Informativo, year XII, Volume 2, pages 17-21 (December, 1972).

8/ "Relación entre variables sociales, económicas y de actitudes y el intento de limitar el número de hijos. Aproximación teórica y verificación empírica".
"Buenos Aires, San José y México: Importancia de la educación en la determinación del nivel de fecundidad".
"Argentina, Costa Rica, México, Venezuela: Algunos resultados de las encuestas comparativas de fecundidad en América Latina relacionada con la participación femenina en actividades económicas".

d) Population Surveys Projects (ENDEP)

Since most CELADE students have not had experience in planning an investigation, designing a questionnaire and interviewing respondents in the field, it was decided to modify the Course on Techniques of Social Research delivered in the Advanced Course to provide this type of experience. In the 1972 course, as in the 1971, the project had the two-fold objective of enabling students to obtain field experience and to produce information which would be of use to the community surveyed. Efforts were made, in conjunction with the community leaders, to determine the basic problems for which information was necessary. After completing the survey, the tabulations were supplied to the community leaders and the results were explained.

Three research documents were prepared by students.9/ A second year student who included a special question in the survey, used this information, together with data from other sources, to analyze methodology for measuring mortality.10/

e) Other Activities of the Sector

A document was written for submission to the XIV Annual Meeting of the Brazilian Society for Scientific Progress, held in Sao Paulo in July 1972.11/ The document was also discussed at the CLACSO Meeting held in November 1972 dealing with Population Reproduction Processes. A second document was prepared for submission to the Liege General Conference (1973) convened by the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population.12/

A representative from the Fertility Sector was in The Hague for one week to take part in the First Ad-hoc Advisory Meeting of the World Fertility Survey, which is being organized by the International Statistical Institute in conjunction with the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP).13/

9/ "Censo de una población marginal: Análisis demográfico, Chile".
"Aproximación al estudio de la marginalidad en una población del Gran Santiago".
"Chile, fecundidad en una población periférica del Gran Santiago".

10/ "A Study of the Relationship between the Incidence of Widowhood in the Female Population and Male Mortality".

11/ Conning, Arthur, "Encuestas comparativas de fecundidad en América Latina: Algunos aspectos metodológicos".

12/ Conning, Arthur, "Latin American Fertility Trends and Influencing Factors".

13/ On the occasion of the Meeting of the Second Ad-Hoc Advisory Meeting, dealing with this same survey (The Hague, 18-21 July 1972) the Centre was represented by its Deputy Director.

2. Health and Population

The work carried out by this Sector continued to be centered during 1972 around the two main activities pointed out in the 1971 Report: research on fertility, abortion and use of contraceptives in Latin America, and technical assistance to family planning programmes in countries of the region.

This second activity was increased during 1972, in answer to the growing demand for assistance on the part of official agencies and private institutions in the training of personnel and in the use of the System of Service Statistics (SIDES) prepared by CELADE and put into practice experimentally during the previous year in the Employees National Medical Service (SERMENA), Valparaíso sector, Chile. All this for the purpose of evaluating the effects of family planning programmes according to their objectives in each country.

Activities carried out by the Sector during 1972 are listed as follows:

a) Research

- During the year the analysis of data from surveys carried out in the Programme of Comparative Studies of Induced Abortion and Use of Contraceptives in Latin America (PEAL) was continued. This preliminary analysis involving the more significant data corresponding to the PEAL's objectives, led to a report, the first version of which, corrected and increased, will be published in Series A, under number 118 during the first semester of 1973.

- With the tabulations obtained from the methodological surveys, both prospective and retrospective, studying the incidence of abortion, which were carried out in the Northern Area of Greater Santiago during 1970-71 (PEAL-Translong), the analysis of data was initiated. Some preliminary results were analysed in two documents[14/] which are being revised at the time of preparing this report.

14/ De Jong, J., "PEAL-TRANSLONG. Descripción del plan de tabulaciones y análisis de los resultados de la comparación de dos métodos para detectar abortos", and
Santee, B., "Comparación de los niveles de abortos obtenidos mediante la aplicación de las metodologías retrospectivas y prospectivas".

- The analysis of the surveys carried out in 1971 in five cities of Paraguay for the purpose of investigating fertility, the practice of abortion and the use of contraceptives, was practically concluded. On the part of certain countries of the region there exists a demand for this type of investigation designed by CELADE, and this led to the publication of the corresponding report.[15/]

- The collection of data concerning the state of Family Planning Programmes in Latin America was continued, and work was advanced in the preparation of the corresponding Report, for the years 1969,1970 and 1971.

b) Technical assistance

In addition to collaboration in courses and seminars, referred to elsewhere in this Report, technical assistance was rendered to the following countries:

Chile:

- The application of the System of Service Statistics (SIDES) was continued in the Employees National Medical Service (SERMENA), in Valparaíso: examination of results during the first year of application, modification of the instruments of data collection, tabulations. Preparation of the normative manuals (Appendices 1, 2 and 3 of CELADE Document Series A, N° 115).[16/] Preparation of the evaluation report on SERMENA's Maternal and Family Planning Programme (unpublished).

- Preliminary analysis of the follow-up surveys of women dropping out of SERMENA's Family Planning Programme in Valparaíso (being prepared).

15/ Gaslonde, Santiago and Carrasco, Enrique, "Una encuesta para evaluar la eficacia de los programas de planificación familiar", CELADE, Series A, N° 119.

16/ Lopes, Valdecir, "Estadísticas de servicio en programas de salud materno-infantil y planificación familiar"; Apéndice 1, agosto 1972, "Manual de uso de los formularios de registro de datos"; Apéndice 2, "Experiencia en el Servicio Médico Nacional de Empleados (SERMENA-Valparaíso)" noviembre 1972; Apéndice 3, "Procesamiento de datos SIDES", noviembre 1972, CELADE, Series A, N° 115.

- The assistance to the Ministry of Public Health of Chile was continued in the preparation of eight projects for the evaluation of the Programme of Extension of Maternal and Child Health and Family Welfare Services in Chile (PESMIB).[17]

Costa Rica:

- Assistance to the Ministry of Public Health in the application of the System of Service Statistics in the Family Planning Programme in the Province of Alajuela: adaptation of the system; collection of data on activities carried out by the programme since 1968, and collection of information on activities until December 1972. With this information tabulations were prepared, these, together with other aspects of the research, were published in 5 informative bulletins by the Sub-Centre, which is responsible for the project.

Brazil:

- Joint technical assistance mission with the International Development Research Centre, of Canada, to the "Sociedade Civil Bem Estar Familiar no Brazil" (MEMFAM), during which 24 clinics in 7 states of the country were visited, with the purpose of evaluating the statistical system employed by BEMFAM. (Unpublished Report).

c) Other activities

The Sector collaborated in the organization of a seminar sponsored by the International Federation for Family Planning, in which representatives of private family planning institutions from 18 Latin American countries participated. The object of the seminar, which was held in Santiago on 20-24 November 1972, was to make known different kinds of systems of service statistics, in order that national officers linked to the programmes should have the necessary elements of judgement at their disposal when making decisions on the subject.

17/ The PESMIB programme financed by the UNFPA is a quadripartite project of the Government of Chile with the technical assistance of WHO/PAHO, UNICEF and CELADE, the latter in the performance of functions delegated by the United Nations.

3. Population Policies

As reported previously to the Board, the principal responsibility of this Sector is the development of a research the main purpose of which is the study of the behaviour and attitudes of political actors and social scientists in relation to population phenomena (principally population growth), and with actions aimed at modifying them. The study covers the period from 1958 to 1972.

The execution of the project contemplates the use of bibliographic sources and the carrying out of personal interviews, in successive stages. In 1972, the team proceeded to analyze the ideologies and political projects of the main parties. On the basis of this analysis in November 1972 interviews with the party leaders were commenced.

In order to study the work results of the social scientists, information coming from 62 research centres was accumulated, and data pertaining to 795 social scientists and some 2 100 publications was tabulated. The collaboration of the National Scientific and Technological Commission (CONICYT) was available for this work. The analysis of the contents of the reference material was initiated in the last quarter of 1972.

Finally, the study of the social and political context on which the participants previously mentioned have been working together, was started in May 1972 by means of analyses of government documental sources and interviews with key informants.

In parallel and simultaneous form, in respect of the research work, an attempt has been made to initiate contact and interchange with social scientists in other parts of the world who are working in this area. With this objective in view, contact was made with the International Population Policy Consortium (IPPC) to which are associated various social science researchers, principally political scientists, who are engaged in the study of population policies. The advances made in Chilean research were submitted to the meeting of IPPC held in Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, (October 1972) and it is hoped to maintain regular communication through this channel.

During 1972, CELADE collaborated with the United Nations Population Commission in the preparation of a paper on development strategy and population policies in three Latin American countries: Brazil, Chile and Cuba. This paper was one of the basic documents used in the "Interregional Workshop on Population Action Programmes",

organized by that Division in Manila, Phillipines, in November 1972. The head of the Sector took part as discussion leader at this work meeting, thus obtaining a more profound and up-to-date knowledge of population policies in Africa, Asia and European socialist countries.

C. Estimations and Projections

1. Population Projections by Countries

During the period under reference, work was continued in the revision of the demographic situation of countries of the region which have recently taken censuses the results of which are available. The work, which is in full elaboration, is the first stage of the task of preparing revised population projections, by sex and age, up to the year 2000. As previously mentioned, this task is carried out in coordination with the United Nations Population Division. In addition, and as circumstances permit it, it is carried out with the participation of authorities of the countries studied in order that projections should be of an official nature. During 1972, this task has centered mainly on the projections for Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Panama and Nicaragua.

The work advanced in this Sector will be used in the preparation during 1973, of a report on "The Demographic Situation in Latin America". This document will be a contribution to the programme of activities being carried out in relation to the World Population Year (1974).

2. Demographic Bulletin

During 1972, Bulletin N° 9 was put into circulation; the material for N° 10 was prepared and published, and some compilation work for N° 11 was advanced.

3. Historical Demography

In 1972, in seven countries of the region (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Mexico and Peru), research was initiated in connection with historical demography documentary sources, thereby attempting to gather useful past historical information to be able to study and analyze demographic evolution in these countries. This work should be concluded in the first months of 1973.

4. Research on International Migration of Latin America (IMILA)

Preference has been given in this project to concentrating efforts on obtaining information on persons who in the Latin American national population censuses declared a foreign country as their place of birth. A set of "first generation" tabulations by individual countries will be prepared on the basis of these data. These tabulations will deepen and improve knowledge about the intensity of inmigration and emigration movements that in some countries has become of real importance, and about the migrants' main demographic and educational characteristics and their participation in economic activity.

During 1972, as foreseen, using data received from Panama, a set of tabulations was prepared (1970 Census). An analysis of this information which will serve as an example for similar studies based on material which may be obtained from other countries, will be undertaken.

Some actions have been undertaken which give reason to anticipate, with some degree of optimism, the obtaining of additional information regarding population censuses in Argentina (1960), Costa Rica (1963) and Chile, Mexico, Nicaragua and the Dominican Republic (1970).

In order to have the most ample and complete view possible of the panorama of Latin American International migrations, steps have also been taken to negotiate with the bureaus in charge of censuses of various countries outside the region -the United States, Canada, Australia and various European countries, amongst them- where Latin American migration has gained importance, for the purpose of also obtaining census data about Latin American residents in these countries. Contacts established have made it possible to obtain census information about the past which was hitherto unpublished.

5. Technical Assistance and Other Activities

To be able to attend to a request from the United Nations Population Division, a collection of the annual fertility rates by age groups, implicit in the population projections of Latin American countries, period 1960-2000, was prepared.

Assistance was rendered to the competent authorities of the State of Maranhao (Brazil) in preparing a programme of demographic studies and in elaborating a request to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to obtain financial support to set up the programme referred to. On the other hand, CELADE and the State Statistics Bureau signed an agreement whereby the former would render continuous technical assistance during the execution of the above mentioned programme.

As a result of other activities some technical documents were prepared; the more outstanding ones are mentioned below:

- "Utilización de tabulaciones censales para el análisis demográfico" submitted to the Seminar on the Preparation and Use of Population and Housing Census Tabulations, organized by ECLA and held in Santiago on 14-19 August 1972.

- "CELADE Activities in the Field of Historical Demography" submitted to the Symposium on Latin American Economic History (XL International Congress of Americanists) held in Rome, Italy, September 2-10, 1972.

- "The Brass System of Life Tables. Application to Argentina" for publication in the Anales del Instituto Actuarial Argentino, 1972.

- "La mortalidad en la Argentina entre 1869 y 1960" for publication in the review Desarrollo Económico of the Institute of Economic and Social Development, of Argentina, 1972.

- "Estimaciones de fecundidad deducidas de información sobre hijos tenidos, utilizando datos de censos sucesivos", a document submitted to the Liege General Conference of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, August 27 to September 1, 1973.

Considering the interest that the subjects discussed has for CELADE's activities, members of the staff participated, among others, in the following international meetings:

- Symposium on Latin American Economic History, XL International Congress of Americanists, Rome, Italy, 2-10 September, 1972.

- VI Inter American Statistical Conference, Santiago, 6-14 November, 1972.

D. Population Censuses, Surveys, Data Bank and Computing

1. Data Bank

Activities listed as follows, carried out during 1972, comprise mainly the incorporation of census and survey data, preparation of tabulations for general and especial purposes, adaptation of new computing programmes, and information exchange with other institutions with similar services.

Census Sampling Operation (OMUECE 60). The tabulations constituting the basic programme18/for the population census samples of the 1960's were prepared for the two countries (Colombia and Mexico) which complete the group of 14 countries which had supplied the Centre with copies of their census samples.

This information has been used by CELADE researchers and fellows, for purposes of analysis and demographic studies.

A study was concluded on the economic characteristics of the population of the "Cuenca del Plata" countries which conducted censuses in the 1960's -Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay- which will be circulated in the near future.19/

Census Samples of the 1970's (OMUECE 70). To the 1970 samples of 3 countries (Chile, Nicaragua, Panama) already incorporated into the Data Bank, those of Trinidad-Tobago and the Dominican Republic were added during this year, and special tabulations requested by the countries in the cases of Nicaragua, Panama and the Dominican Republic were likewise prepared. The OMUECE 70 plan of basic tabulations is at present under study.

Research Programme on International Migration of Latin Americans (IMILA). In connection with this programme, special tabulations were prepared with the information on non-natives of Panama provided by the last census, and contact was maintained with national statistical bureaus, with a view to obtaining copies of available information.

Studies related to Families and Housing. On the basis of census sample data, information about the family as a unit has been obtained, which has permitted special tabulations to be made for Chile (1970) and Brazil (1960).

18/ Bulletin N° 5, Data Bank, August 1972.

19/ Chackiel, Juan, "La población económicamente activa en los países de la Cuenca del Plata".

Other Activities. The Bank kept in contact with similar organizations and foreign universities with a view to an exchange of information.

As a contribution to the Seminar on the "Preparation and Use of Population and Housing Census Tabulations" held in Santiago on 14-19 August 1972, two reference documents were submitted, one on the Data Bank[20] and the other on computing programmes used at CELADE.[21]

A paper on storage and recovery of information was submitted to the VI General Meeting of IASI Members, held in Santiago, Chile, on 6-14 November 1972.[22]

2. Computation Service

Since the Data Bank was established, the use of the computer in CELADE for different types of work has progressively increased.

Thus, it should be pointed out that computing time used during 1972 was almost twice that used in 1971, which shows the importance attained lately by this activity.

In March 1972, an IBM 2741 terminal was established operating with APL language, connected with an IBM 360/40h computer on a time-sharing basis. The terminal, which has proved most useful, is being used approximately 70 percent of the available total of 3 hours connection per working day, and it has been employed both by researchers and fellows and by CELADE's calculations office.

The Computation Service has the following sub-systems which are all operative:

- CENTS (Census Tabulating System)
- SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences)
- OSIRIS/40 (Organized set of Integrated Routines for Investigation with Statistics)
- SYMAP (Synagraphic Computer Mapping Program)
- KWIC (Key Work in Context)
- SIDES (System for Service Statistics)
- Statistical Programmes in APL
- MINI-TAB

20/ Bulletin N°5, Data Bank, CELADE, Santiago, Chile, August, 1972.

21/ Computation Programmes used at CELADE, Series J, N° 1, Santiago, Chile, August 1972.

22/ Peralta, René and Lopes, Valdecir, "Almacenamiento y recuperación de información estadística". Santiago de Chile, noviembre, 1972.

It also includes specific programmes written in ASSEMBLER/360 and FORTRAN IV.

3. Technical Assistance and Other Activities

Personnel of the Area both from Headquarters and from the Sub-Centre collaborated closely with ECLA's Regional Advisers, one of whom is attached to the Sub-Centre, and participated in activities of technical assistance to the countries on the subject of population censuses, surveys and service statistics in family planning. Special mention should be made of the following:

a) Preparation of results of basic tabulations of a 10 percent sample of the 1971 Nicaragua National Population Census. These data have now become of great value, in view of the Managua earthquake in December 1972;

b) Preparation of special tabulations requested by the Statistical Bureau of Panama, on the basis of a sample of the original data rectified by means of a programme for the assignment of missing or incoherent characteristics;

c) Preparation of special tabulations requested by the Statistical Bureau of the Dominican Republic, on the basis of a 1970 Census sample, with special emphasis on variables of an economic nature;

d) Tabulation of results of experimental censuses carried out by the countries of the region, so as to place them at the disposal of the respective statistical bureaus;

e) Assistance continued to be rendered to the Statistical Bureau of Honduras in the carrying out of the demographic sampling survey, a report on which has already been submitted to a previous Session of the Governing Board. Field work was completed by the end of 1972. The Sub-Centre, responsible for this project, made the results of this survey known by means of periodical bulletins, of which a total of 16 were published, which on their turn were summarized in three bulletins in English;

f) Likewise, personnel from the Sub-Centre rendered assistance to the Statistical Bureau of Panama in the formulation of a request for financial assistance to the UNFPA for the carrying out in Panama of a demographic survey similar to that mentioned under e).

g) Assistance to the Statistical Bureau of Peru, in connection with the data collection equipment to be used in the census, as well as with tabulation programming, on the basis of CENTS language;

h) Assistance to the Statistical Bureau of Paraguay to establish the configuration of the computer which would be used in census data processing;

i) Assistance to the Dutch West Indies in the processing of information from the 1971 Population Census;

j) Participation in the ECLA Work Group in relation to a study for the installation of a computing centre in Santiago;23/

k) Preparation of a document to be submitted to the meeting of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, to be held in Liege in August 1973.24/

III. EXCHANGE, PUBLICATION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

1. ELAS/CELADE Programme

The successful development of the first experimental stage of this Programme resulted -with UNFPA's financial support- in the initiation in March 1972 of a new Exchange Programme between ELAS and CELADE (PROELCE), the essential purpose of which is promoting development and delimitation of a research field in relation to the Sociology of Population in Latin America.

During the first 10 months (March-December 1972) the following activities were carried out as part of the Programme:

a) Teaching: A course was delivered at CELADE by an ELAS professor on "Introduction to Sociological Knowledge". In its turn, the course on "Methodology of research on the basis of quantitative secondary data", was delivered by a CELADE professor at ELAS.

23/ The group prepared a report titled "Posibilidades de establecer un Centro Regional de Computación de las Naciones Unidas en Santiago". ECLA/EST/DRAFT/53/Rev.1, 27 June, 1972.

24/ Lopes, Valdecir, "Las fuentes tradicionales de datos demográficos en América Latina", December 1972.

b) Research: The following research projects were undertaken during 1972, each of them resulting in the presentation of two partial Reports.

Substantive Research

- Urban fertility in 10 Latin American countries: 1940-1960 (EAP - Extensive approach)

- Socio-economic aspects of rural emigration in Latin America.

Methodological Research

- Comparability of census information on the economically active population (EAP) in Latin American countries: 1940-1960 (EAP - Extensive approach)

- Social division of labour: an example of an empirical study, Chile 1970 (EAP - Intensive approach)

- Incidence on income distribution and employment of changes in economic development patterns during the last decade (EAP - Intensive approach)

In addition, some work was developed prior to the initiation, in March, of two other projects. Thus, during 1972 a report was prepared on family organization in urban popular sectors of Chile, as a work previous to a similar study in other countries. On the other hand, a report was prepared which contains resources of information on Latin America existing in the different Research Centres in Santiago. This report constitutes a basis for setting up the work programme for the Research on Social Indicators.

c) Participation in Conferences and Seminars:

Researchers of the PROELCE team participated in the following meetings:

- Working group on the reproductive process of the population. (Organized by CLACSO's Population and Development Commission. Mexico, 9-14 November 1972).

- Working group on System of Demographic and Social Statistics (Organized jointly by ECLA and the United Nations Statistical Office, 11-15 December 1972).

2. Programme of Social Research on Population Problems Relevant to Population Policies in Latin America (PISPAL)

On the basis of agreements adopted at a meeting held at United Nations Headquarters in April 1972, attended by representatives of the Centres participating in this Programme and of donor agencies convened to this meeting, CELADE proceeded, by delegation of the former, with the actions which culminated in the formalization of grants which had been committed in the April meeting by 5 of the financing institutions.25/

The Programme Committee, composed of representatives of the eight Latin American participating centres, met at the beginning of November, 1972 in Mexico, for the purpose of solving administrative details for the putting into motion of the Programme. At this meeting the following agreements were adopted, among others:

a) Designation of a Committee Chairman, this appointment devolving on the representative of the "Centre of Population Dynamics", of Sao Paulo, Brazil;

b) Confirmation of CELADE's designation as Headquarters for the Central Unit of the Programme, which will have as its function to act as Coordinating Technical Secretariat of the Programme;

c) Delegation to CLACSO's Population and Development Commission, with Headquarters at El Colegio de Mexico of the responsibility for the administration and coordination of the Programme in all aspects not referring directly to the Central Unit.

After the November meeting, CELADE initiated the task of recruiting the professional staff who will work in the Central Unit, a task which is by no means simple due, on the one hand, to the rather strict requirements established for the personnel to be hired and to the fact that the 5 professionals contemplated by the Programme should be Latin Americans and experts in various fields of the social sciences.

A meeting of the Programme Committee has been set for the end of March, 1973, in Santiago, when it is expected that the Programme will actually be put into motion.

25/ UNFPA, IDRC (Canada), Rockefeller Foundation, Ford Foundation and The Population Council.

3. Publication and Information

a) Publications in 1972

In previous reports the Governing Board has been informed of the different series of publications issued by CELADE. During 1972, Santiago Headquarters published 33 new titles, distributed as follows: Series A (Studies and reports made by the professional staff), 2; Series C (Monographs prepared by students), 10; Series D (Translations, Reproduction or Works prepared by Visiting Professors or Researchers), 7; Series E (Books), 2; Series F (Demographic Bulletin), 2; Series G (Administrative documents), 9; Series J (Bulletin of the Computation Service), 1. In addition, Bulletin N° 5 of the Data Bank was published.

In order to meet growing demands it was necessary to reprint several publications, amounting to a total of 12 titles, distributed as follows: Series A, 4; Series B, 1; Series C, 4; Series D, 1; and Series E, 2.

As a contribution to demographic research in Chile CELADE, in consultation with the Instituto Nacional de Estadística, published the "XI Censo de Población de Chile de 1940", which had been partially printed through the years in various publications, thus making the use of this information very difficult.

The Sub-Centre also published several series (AS, BS, DS, and GS), corresponding to the same descriptions as those of Headquarters. During 1972 two works under Series AS (Numbers 14 and 15) were published. Under Series BS were published, in a provisional edition, a set of notes on "Cálculo diferencial e integral con aplicaciones a la demografía", constituting a valuable contribution to the study of the subject not only for fellows attending the Basic Course but in general for students throughout Latin America. Under Series DS two titles were published including translations of works prepared by foreign professors who visited the Sub-Centre (Brass and Bourgeois-Pichat).

b) Information

Since 12 years ago, CELADE publishes an Informative Bulletin in which the Centre's activities and subjects of general interest in the field of demography are described. It is widely distributed among public and private institutions, as also to the Latin American press and to private individuals. During 1972, 2 issues were published, the content of the latest having been expanded in order to achieve a more modern, more dynamic and more effective publication.[26/]

26/ Boletín Informativo, Year XII, Vol. 2.

During 1972, a demographic exhibit was organized and displayed in Santiago on the occasion of the Third Meeting of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD III). The exhibit covered different subjects (natality, fertility, mortality, economically active population, education, health, etc.). A printed booklet completed the data which were included in the 25 panels making up the exhibition.

4. Giorgio Mortara Library

The Library at Santiago Headquarters received, between January and December, 1972, 8 816 publications, which are separated as follows:

Monographs (including Conference and United Nations documents)	2 393
Reprints	321
Booklets (including forms, bibliographic bulletins, etc.)	1 578
International and National Periodical Publications 27/	4 524
	8 816

The Library rendered the following services:

- 3 414 readers were attended to, of whom 2 397 were from CELADE.
- 6 417 lendings were made: 4 580 were outside lendings, 1 502 local lendings, and 335 interlibrary lendings.
- 2 797 consultations were answered in the reference section.

The Library publishes a monthly bulletin with information on publications entered each month, which is being modified to expand its content.

Due to lack of information in Santiago at the time of preparing this report, it does not include data on the Library at San Jose. However, it should be pointed out that during 1972, the Sub-Centre made systematic efforts aimed at a considerable increase of its bibliographic collections in order to be able to meet the growing demands imposed by the development of the Basic Course.

27/ 294 international and 379 national collections are periodically received.

A P P E N D I X I

TABLE I

REGULAR TRAINING PROGRAMME. 1972

1. Participants by courses and countries

Countries of origin	All courses	Basic Course (San Jose)	Advanced Course (Santiago)	Specialization Course[b]
All countries	37[a]	22	12	3
Argentina	3	1	1	1
Bolivia	1	1	-	-
Brasil	2	1	1	-
Chile	4	1	3	-
Colombia	5	2	2	1
Costa Rica	1	1	-	-
Cuba	4	-	3	1
Ecuador	1	1	-	-
El Salvador	2	2	-	-
Guatemala	5	4	1	-
Haití	2	2	-	-
México	1	1	-	-
Panamá	3	2	1	-
Venezuela	3	3	-	-

a/ These fellowships were financed as follows: 33 by the United Nations (UNDP and UNFPA) and 4 by the Ford Foundation.

b/ Not including a fellow from Uruguay who participated in this Course from July 1971 to June 1972 and who is included in the table for the year 1971 (Doc.CD5/6, Appendix 1).

Table 1 (Continued)

2. Participants by courses and sponsoring institutions.

Sponsoring institutions	All courses	Basic Course (San Jose)	Advanced Course (Santiago)	Specialization Course[a]
All institutions	37	22	12	3
Organizations responsible for data collection	10	6	4	-
Universities	12	7	3	2
Planning Units	2	1	1	-
Others	13	8	4	1

a/ See Footnote B, Table 1.1.

Table 1 (Continued)

3. Participants by courses and academic background.

Academic background	All courses	Basic Course (San Jose)	Advanced Course (Santiago)	Specialization Course[a]
All Levels	37	22	12	3
With a university degree	17	7	8	2
With over three years of university studies	17	13	3	1
With under three years of university studies	2	1	1	-
Without university studies	1	1	-	-

a/ See Footnote B, Table 1.1.

Table 1 (Continued)

4. List of monographs prepared by Basic Course students, 1972. (San Jose)

Student	Title
Aguilar, Gladys Ester	Análisis de la participación de la población en la actividad económica y de algunas características de la población económicamente activa en Panamá durante los años 1960-1970.
Altidor, Jean-Pierre	Estudio comparativo del proyecto de Encuesta Demográfica Nacional de Haití y de la Encuesta Demográfica Nacional de Honduras (EDENH).
Carvajal, José Albino	Empleo, desempleo y subempleo en las zonas urbanas de Costa Rica. 1967-1971.
Corona, Rodolfo	Determinación de la mortalidad por medio de las técnicas de William Brass, con especial referencia al sistema logito.
Criales, J. Eduardo	Bolivia: Importancia de la inclusión de preguntas retrospectivas en el censo para estimar niveles de fecundidad y mortalidad del país.
Croci, Marta Elena	Costa Rica: Estudio de las tendencias de la mortalidad infantil por causas en el período 1952-1971.
Flores, Francisco Guillermo	Guatemala: Participación de la población en la actividad económica por algunas características fundamentales, especial referencia al comportamiento por sexo y edad.

Student	Title
García, Oscar Edecio	Algunos aspectos de la Encuesta sobre Inmigración al Area Metropolitana de Caracas, 1967.
Isaacs, Mario Alfredo	Guatemala: Aplicación del análisis matricial en proyecciones de población.
Mazzei, Leonardo Luis	Chile: Estudio de la población económicamente activa de la región Ñuble-Concepción-Arauco- Bío-Bío y Malleco, 1960-1970.
Mesa, Germán	Colombia: Temas a incluir en el censo nacional de población de 1973 para obtener indicadores demográficos a nivel geográfico desagregado.
Moise, Danilia	Análisis de la población económicamente activa femenina de la ciudad de Guatemala en 1964, según algunas características socioeconómicas.
Pérez, Alvaro	El Salvador: Estimación de la mortalidad masculina a partir de la información de dos censos utilizando el sistema logito, 1961-1971.
Pinto de Souza, Carlos	Brasil: Análisis de la población migrante y no migrante, 1960.
Roitman, Carmen Inés	Venezuela: La migración interna hacia el Estado Aragua y sus implicaciones en el proceso de urbanización.
Vásconez, Wilson Gerardo Student	Ecuador: Estudio de la mortalidad por causas, 1971.
Vielma, Gilberto de Jesús	Análisis de algunos aspectos de la encuesta de fecundidad de Quito y Guayaquil.

5. List of principal monographs prepared by Advanced Course students. 1972 (Santiago)

Student	Title
Baldión, Edgar	La mortalidad en Colombia por secciones político-administrativas, 1953-1965.
	Fecundidad y catolicismo en las áreas rurales de Colombia (Utilización de los datos de PECFAL-RURAL).
Da Motta, Valeria	Estudo da relaçao entre a incidencia da viuvez na populaçao femenina e a mortalidade masculina.
	Brasil: Estudo da mortalidade por sexo e grupos de idade durante o período 1950-1970.
Flores, Fernando	Estudio de la nupcialidad en Chile.
Lira, Luis Felipe	Chile: Provincia de Tarapacá. Algunos aspectos socio-demográficos de la familia (1970).
	Chile: Estimación de las necesidades de vivienda, 1970-2000.
Macchi, Otto	Colombia: El ausentismo, la deserción y el rendimiento escolar primario, período de 1952-1968.
Pavón, Ramiro	Fecundidad diferencial en poblaciones periféricas del Gran Santiago.
	Aspectos socio-económicos y demográficos del empleo femenino en Cuba.
Rivera, María del Pilar	Incompatibilidad de roles femeninos y fecundidad. Utilización de datos de PECFAL-Rural.
	Chile: Estimación de la fecundidad, utilizando la información de nacimientos registrados.

Student	Title
Rodríguez, Aida	Cuba: Estimación de la mortalidad intercensal por sexo para los períodos 1919-1931, 1931-1943, 1943-1953. Aplicación de la metodología de Brass. Comparación de los resultados con los obtenidos mediante otros métodos.
Rodríguez, Carlos	Guatemala: Proyección de la población por sexo y edad. 1965-2000.
Schkolnik, Susana	Aproximación al estudio de la marginalidad en una población del Gran Santiago. 1972.
	Chile: Algunos aspectos de la familia rural a partir de datos del Censo de Población 1970.
Valdés, Pedro	América Latina: Potencial de crecimiento.
	Nicaragua: Censo Nacional 1971. Uso de los métodos del profesor Brass para estimar la mortalidad a partir de los datos preliminares del censo (muestra del 10 por ciento).

6. List of the principal monographs prepared by Specialization Course students, 1972. (Santiago)

Chackiel, Juan	Costa Rica (Cantón Grecia) 1968 y Chile 1960: Algunas consideraciones del método de W. Brass para estimar fecundidad.
	Origen y usos del modelo de mortalidad de Brass.

Student	Title
González, Fernando	Uso de la transformación logito para el ajuste, estimación y proyección de tasas de actividad masculina.
	Programa de acción para reducir la mortalidad en países sub-desarrollados (en colaboración).
Pantelides, Edith A.	Estudio de la Población Económicamente Activa femenina en América Latina, 1950-1970.
Rincón, Manuel José	Métodos de estimación de la mortalidad a través de relaciones de supervivencia intercensales. El caso de la población femenina de México. 1930-1970.

Table 2

NATIONAL COURSES IN DEMOGRAPHY. 1972

Courses	Number of students	Duration in weeks	Hours of teaching[a]
National Intensive Course in Demography, Institute of Economics, Universidad de Oriente, Santiago, Cuba.	20	12	282
Seminar on "Techniques for Estimating Fertility and Mortality Levels" (CEDEM) Havana University.	20	1	18

a/ Under the responsibility of CELADE professors.

Table 3

PARTICIPATION IN COURSES OF AN INTERNATIONAL NATURE, ORGANIZED BY OTHER INSTITUTIONS, 1972

1. Courses, according to number of teaching hours under the responsibility of members of CELADE's personnel, number of participants, and their professional field

Courses	Teaching hours	Number of participants	Participants' professional field			
			Medicine and Public Health	Sociology and other Social Sciences	Other fields	Not registered
All courses	159	193a/	67	45	16	65a/
a. Latin American Training Programme in Family Planning (Asociación Chilena de Protección de la Familia), Santiago, Chile	30	71	66	5	-	-
b. Courses in Health and Population Dynamics (Dept. of Public Health and Social Medicine, University of Chile), Santiago, Chile	54	21	-	-	-	21
c. Course in Health Statistics (School of Public Health, University of Chile), Santiago, Chile	10	20	-	-	-	20
d. Course in Educational Statistics (CIENES), Santiago, Chile	12	b/	-	-	-	-
e. Course in Economic and Social Statistics (CIENES), Santiago, Chile	8	26	-	21	5	-
f. Course in Regional Development Planning (ILPES), Santiago, Chile	6	31	1	19	11	-
g. First International Course in Demography and Health (FEPAFEM and Pontificia Universidad Javeriana) Bogotá, Colombia	39	24	-	-	-	24

a/ Incomplete total, due to lack of information on Course "d".
b/ Information not available.

Table 3 (Continued)

2. Participants by countries of origin.

Countries of origin	Number of participants
All countries	169 a/
Argentina	12
Bolivia	3
Brasil	7
Colombia	4
Chile	76
Ecuador	1
Guatemala	2
Honduras	2
México	7
Nicaragua	2
Perú	5
Venezuela	6
No registrado	41 b/

a/ Incomplete total, due to lack of information on courses "d" and "g" in Table 3.1.

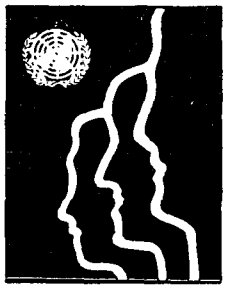
b/ Participants in the courses "b" and "c" in Table 3.1.

Table 4

PARTICIPATION IN COURSES OF A NATIONAL NATURE, ORGANIZED BY OTHER INSTITUTIONS, ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF TEACHING HOURS UNDER CELADE'S RESPONSIBILITY. 1972

Courses	Teaching hours
a. Course in Planning for Education (Centro de Perfeccionamiento, Experimentación e Investigación Pedagógicas), Ministry of Education, Chile.	10
b. Training Programme in Population Dynamics and Family Planning (Centro de Estudios Sociales y de Población), Universidad Nacional, Costa Rica.	a/
c. Sociological Aspects of Population Growth (Dept. of Sciences of Man, Faculty of Sciences and Letters) Universidad Nacional, Costa Rica.	83
d. Demography for Economists (Institute of Economics, Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences) National University of Costa Rica.	45
e. Course in Statistics for Planning (Superintendence of Development of the Northeast) Recife, Brazil.	38
f. Course in Economics and Regional Planning (Dept. of Economics, Universidad Nacional del Sur), Bahia Blanca, Argentina.	19
g. Chair of Demography (Faculty of Economic Sciences) University of San Carlos, Guatemala.	a/

a/ Information not available.



CENTRO LATINOAMERICANO DE DEMOGRAFÍA
CELADE

Sede: J. M. Infante 9. Casilla 91. Teléfono 257806
Santiago (Chile)

Subsede: Ciudad Universitaria Rodrigo Facio
Apartado Postal 5249
San José (Costa Rica)